# DO YOU WEAR PANTS The Flannel Shirt

If you do it will be worth your while to see the lot of FIVE-DOL-LAR PANTS we are now offering in twenty different styles.

These goods cannot be bought in any other house in the city for less than \$6 and \$7.

## FALL OVERCOATS

Ask to see them. Elegant and excellent-in every way desirable -from \$5 to \$20.

# ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE TARIFF OF THE TRAINS.

Verily, the days of cheap railroad fares are these days. All of the roads, ours included, have been and are - w offering the public cheap rates to expositions, fairs, conventious, to visit statesmen, etc. This is play. These are little pleasure tours.

Here is a list of cheap trips that are business and pleasure combined:

We offer, every day, all points in California, Oregon and Washington Territory at the lowest one-way and round trip rates ever offered, via the shortest and Cincinnati and return, every day, including admis-

sion to Exposition or "Fall of Babylon," \$3.80. Our harvest excursions Oct. 9 and 23, throw open at one-half rates Kansas, eastern Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota. In these States and Territories are tree homesteads; improved farms that can be had at about the rate of five acres for what one acre is worth in Indiana. The land West is better than in Indiana.

A special cheap rate to Montana. No new country offers so many inducements as Montana-good land, plenty of coal, timber and water, gold, silver, copper and iron. You can get round-trip tickets for \$36 Oct. 2, 9 and 23, Richmond, Va., and return, \$15. If you want to see the new South go to the Tobacco Exposition at Richmond. TIME CARD.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. Depart...... 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm Depart...... 3:55am 3:45pm Arrive......11:50am 10:50pm Depart...........7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm Arrive......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars,

and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and

### YELLOW FEVER.

Cool Weather Has Its Effect, and a Large Decline Is Noted in the Number of New Cases.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 30.-The cool, bracing weather has had a most gratifying lifect, as shown by the marked decrease in the number of new cases of yellow fever reported here. For several nights overcoats have proved iomfortable to those who have been weakened by the prevailing disease, and to-night it is imost cool enough to make one dream of hoar rost and snow-storms. For the three or four lays past our resident physicians have found ime for some rest, and to-day even the medical Jursau was rather a quiet place, the calls for loctors being comparatively, few. Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, city health officer, said to-day that the epidemic, which seems to have gone out to the suburbs, is rapidly abating, and there is nuch less sickness in the outlying wards than

There were seventy-nine new cases of yellow fever reported to-day-thirteen whites. There were six deaths. Total number of cases, 2,626; total number of deaths, 255. A special from Fernadiana says: "Twenty-five

new cases of all kinds are under treatment. All are doing well. The only problem is to feed the naemployed laborers, who are quiet and wellbehaved so far. The people now here do not want to leave. The people are cheerful, hopeful and earnestly at work." George M. Beiden, M. D., president of the

the Leon county Board of Health, telegraphs from Tallahasse denying a rumor of yellow fever thers. The health of the city is excellent. A Sanderson special says that in the last

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 30. -An official bulletin of the State Board of Health will be published fo-morrow, declaring a continued belief in the existence of yellow fover here and warning reftigees not to return until a proclamation from the same source, to be made hereafter, when the danger may be considered past. This measure is taken on account of the return of a number of people whose courage has revived. For ten days no mail matter has been permitted to leave Jackson, so none of the anxious inquiries received have been answered except by telegraph. The people regard this as one of the

great hardships of the situation. DECATUR, Ala., Sept. 30. -Mr. and Mrs. Robert inman died last night. There are fifteen cases now under treatment here. Dr. Black and Mr. Arnheinter are dangerous.

## A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Negro Sexton Kills One White Man and Inflicts Mortal Injuries Upon Another.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 30. - A terrible tragedy was enacted this afternoon, about four miles from this city, at Gill's station. The particulars are as follows: A party of three white men-J. D. Smith, Will Eastman and J. E. Jordan, all resideats of Memphis-took a trip on the dummy line, which runs near Gill's station. They were strolling about, and Smith, seeing a mule in the road, remarked he thought he would take a ride. As he approached the animal, Jim Conley, a negro, called out to them to let the raule alone, at the same time applying opprobrious epithets. Conley was seated in his yard, and Smith and Eastman started toward him, Jordan remonstrated against their going, but they entered the yard. Conley ran into his house and shut the door. A second afterwards a shot-gun was thrust through the window and discharged. The contents struck Eastman in the head, killing him instantly. Smith ran over to where Eastman was and as he was bending over the dead body, the other barrel of the gue was discharged. He was struck in the left side with several buckshot. and is mortally wounded. Conly, after the shooting, fled. He has been sexton of the Sons of Zions Cemetery for fourteen years, within the grounds of which the killing occurred. Eastman was a nephew of M. H. Coover, a prominent lumber merchant in this city. Smith is foreman of Blanchard's carpenter shop, is married, and has one child. The jury of inquest held over Eastman to-night exonerated Conley, who, it being proven, was defending his house from assault.

## Jeweler Charged with Fraud.

New York, Sept. 30 .- A former Maiden Lane jaweler, Sigfried Sittner by name, was a prisoner at police headquarters to-day on the charge of swindling a number of his former associates on the street of \$7,000 worth of jewelry. His method was to obtain the jewelry on the memprandum system, for the alleged purpose of selling it, and then getting money probers

WHEN INDICATIONS.

# MGNDAY-Fair weather, except in north-ern portion of the State; light showers.

This Summer past the Flannel Shirt came up on the high tide of fashion-the "swell,"

IT IS STILL THERE It was so comfortable, so neat, so cool, so cheap, that everybody who was anybody wore them. They still wear them.

In Cool Weather They Are Warm

They will be worn a great deal this Fall and Winter-not for full dress, understand. When a man puts on a full dress and evening suit, fashion still insists on a white shirt. But for business and every-day wear the flannel shirt is like

The Star-Spangled Banner It is still there! So are we. We have now ready the fairest, fullest, finest line of thera, in the prettiest patterns and all sizes, at thierent prices. Get a Flannel Shirt.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

The Yearly Meeting at Richmond-The City Crowded with Visitors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 30 .- This is the day that, once a year, this city is ostensibly given up to the Quakers; most of the ministers of the other denominations yield to them, and they hold services throughout the city as well as innumerable meetings at their own large edifice, where the yearly meeting is in progress, or. rather, innumerable speakers address the multitade during services conducted there all day long. Long before noon, however, when the excursion trains have arrived from all the larger cities and intermediate points for a hun-

dred miles around, and as many more have come by private conveyances, it becomes necessary to put ministers in improvised pulpits about the meeting-house yard, and thereby they reach the crowds of hundreds who would not go into the edifice under the most favorable circumstances, having come, as the majority no doubt do, for a cheap ride and to see the crowds.

Peculiar Lawsnit Decided.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GERENSBURG, Ind., Sept. 30 .- A peculiar suit was decided by a jury last night, after two days trial. Last May Samuel H. Logan agreed to give Will Winchester \$150 for "shooting" a gas well with "rackarock." Winchester placed one hundred quarts of the explosive in the well, and made two or three attempts to explode it. Afterward Logan directed the drillers to remove the material put down. In doing this an explosion occurred, which left a string of tools in the well, completely closed up the aperture, and stopped the flow of gas. Logan sued for \$1,500 damages: Winchester asked a judgment for the \$150 he was to receive for the work. The jury gave Logan 1 cent damages.

Miner Badly lejured. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

KNIGHTSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 29. - Joe Pargett, a miner, working at No. 9 mine, southeast of this place, was seriously if not fatally injured this morning by falling from the upper to the lower vein, a distance of thirty feet. It is impossible, at present to learn the extent of his injuries. This is the second accident that has happened in this manner, the first proving fatal. Jiles Woods (colored), who was injured about a month ago, in The Town mine, at the same place, has since died of his tujuries.

## A Distressed German.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MATTOON, Sept. 30 .- Peter Strubbe, a German machinist, was found in this city this morning in a very distressing condition. He was troubled with delerium tromens, and his eyes were badley gouged. He claims to have come from Chicago, and that he has a brother employed as city electrician, and that his relatives live at 53 Elston avenus.

Indiana Notes.

Wm. Johnsonson was found dead in a milk-Sylvester Grubbs, who shot and killed his sweetheart, near Princeton, has been granted a change of venue.

William Middleton, son of Sheriff Middleton died suddenly, while on a visit to Cincinnati. The young man was eighteen years old, and a student of Hanover College. Wm. H. Rayl, a well-known farmer and citi-

zen of Spiceland, died vesterday of lung disease.

aged about forty-seven years. He was a former well-known auctioneer of the county. Silas Baldwin, a banker of Elkhart, has seuted that city a soldiers' monument. The cost of which is to be \$3,000. The city will

mount the monument fittingly and place it in The Wabash railroad and the Lake Erie & Western will make one-half fare on the former. and one-third fare on the latter, for the reunion of the Ninety-ninth Indiana, at Peru, Oct. 8, 9, and 10. Good returning Oct. 12 from Fort Wayne to Lafayette, Indianapolis and

A distressing accident happened to James Oakerson, aged eighteen, at Heaton's saw-mill, Knightstown. His right arm accidentally came in contact with a belt, and he was drawn around a shaft, his legs striking the floor, cruehing the right one, which will have to be amputated. His right arm was broken, and was amputated. His recovery is doubtful.

## Illinois Items.

Joe L. Sidabottom was fataily injured by fall-

James Dawson, a brakeman on a Wabash freight train, was killed on Saturday at Stannton by being run over by the cars while trying to make a coupling. He lived in East St. Louis. The collections of internal revenue in the Pe oria district for Saptember amounted to \$1.677. 876.39. Two hundred and thirty-six packages were exposed, and tax was paid on 1,852,225 gallons of spirits.

The motion for a new trial in the Mounce murder case was overruled by Judge Smith in the Circuit Court at Monticello. The prisoner. James Mounce, was sentenced by Judge Smith to twolve years in the ponitentiary at Joliet.

Losnes by Fire. TOLEDO, O., Sept. 30 .- The Armada flouringmills, owned and operated by G. N. Quade, burned at 4 o'clock this morning, together with two small dwelling-houses adjoining. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$60,000. The mill, which was a five-story frame building, was crowded with orders and was running day and night. The thirty workmen in the building escaped uninjured. The fire is supposed to have been

caused by friction of the rolls. COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 30.-The steamer Thronte Eska, with 400 bales of cotton, was burned at the mouth of the Flint river to-day. No lives were lost. Loss, \$35,000. The crew were picked up by the steamer Naiad.

GANNONAQUE, Ont., Sept. 30 .- The factory of the Ontario Wheel Company was burned to-day.

## Ticket Scalpers Swindled.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 .- The hundred and odd railway ticket scalpers in this city were vesterday victimized to the amount of about \$5,000. A clever swindler made the rounds of the offices and at each one of from two to five disposed tickets from New Orleans to New York, via Chicago, from which the coupons from New Orleans to Chicago had been detached. In each case the confidence man stated he had brought his family this far, and had decided not to contique his journey to New York. This morning the tickets were discovered to be clever for-

DISTRESS after eating, heartburn, sick head-

saparilla. It also creates a good appetite.

### BRICE WILL TRY HIS HAND

Democratic Chairman Ready to Make a Raid on Government Employes:

For the Purpose of Obtaining Money to Carry on His Campaign of Intellect and Keep the Democracy in Power.

The Present Session of Congress Is Already the Longest in Our History.

Good Things That Lie Concealed in Small-Salaried Positions Under the Interior Department-Other Washington News.

CHAIRMAN BRICE. He Will Make an Attempt to Levy Contributions from Government Employes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, Sept. 30.—Chairman Calvin S. Brice is to try his hand at assessing the employes of the executive departments here. Several times the authorized agents of the Democratic national committee have sent verbal and printed hints to clerks in the departments to the effect that contributions to the campaign fund could be left at certain places. A number of times collectors have gone through the departments and in an informal way have stated to the Democratic clerks that anything they might want to contribute toward the success of the campaign in a financial way would be received and forwarded. All of the intimations and solicitations have proved of less substantial results than Charman Brice, Mr. Barnum, Senator Gormon and others deemed worthy of the cause, and lists of employes in the various executive departments are being made up and will be sent to the headquarters of the national committee in New York, where it is stated solicitations of a more positive charactor than have yet been made will be given out. It will be very uncomfortable for those who refuse to come down with the cash in this time of emergency. The original request for a list of the employes was made to the Commissioner of Pensions first, and then it was extended to other branches of the government.

Some rather remarkable incidents occur in the departments nowadays in connection with the solicitation and collection of campaign contributions. A Treasury clerk tells me of one involving himself, which he says undoubtedly illustrates the experience of many clerks. "I have been assessed three times," says he, "during this campaign, and I have not responded to a single one. I believe in campaign assessments, and am body and soul opposed to that element in the civil-service law which prohibits voluntary campaign contributions. I do not think it the proper thing to insist upon contributions, or to press men in the general service to give money when they do not want to. Three times I received personal or circular solicitation, and not responding, my chief came to me yesterday and inquired whether or not I wanted to assist the national campaign. I replied in the negative, at the same time suggesting that it ought to be known that I was not in favor of the election of President Cleveland, because I did not believe he deserved the presidency; that I was an old soldier myself, and when it came to selecting a chief magistrate between a man who front and fought, that I could not help choosing

the soldier. "But you are a Democrati inquired my chief., "Yes,' I replied, 'I am a Democrat, and was appointed to the position I now occupy as a Democrat; but I am within the civil-service law. subject to the rules and regulations of the Civilservice Commission, and according to the regulations set down by the President I cannot be either assessed, expected to make contributions. or removed if I am not perniciously partisan." The chief went away and reported me to the Secretary. Of course, I am not afraid of being removed. I am simply on the books for disfavor, and in the event this administration should be continued I will not expect to receive a promotion, and will acticipate a hard lot during the rest of my official life."

# THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Present Session the Longest Ever Known in American History.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. - When the two houses of Congress are called to order at 12 o'clock to-morrow the session will have become the longest, by twenty-four hours, in American history. The longest preceding session was that of 1850, the year of the Missouri Compromise, which was adjourned at noon of Sept. 30. Constructively, the session of 1868, following the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, was longer, the adjournment sine die having taken place Nov. 10, but, as a matter of fact, Congress took a six weeks' recess from July 27, and never afterward had a quorum or attempted to transact any business. The House of Representatives has not had a quorum for several weeks, but as much business as could be done "by unanimous consent" has been done, and as one of the regular annual appropriation billsthe general deficiency-is still before the conferees of the two houses, it cannot be said that the year's regular work for either house is yet

The tariff bill will be rep rted to the Senate on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, and is to be taken up for debate on Monday of next week. The unfinished business of the Senate is the bill to forfest the unearned portion of the Northern Pacific land grant, upon which Sauator Berry will to-morrow deliver a political speech defending the public land record of the Democracy in answer to the speech of Senator Plumb last week. It is expected that Senator Dolph will also make a speech upon the measure, after which it is likely to pass. The La Abra Senator Chandler's resolution, looking to an investigation of political methods in Louisiana, is likely to furnish the text for further political speaking during the week. The territorial admission bills are still recognized as having certain rights of way, and next to them, the consideration of the Sherman trust bill is regarded as a possibility. The Senate has, however, consistently disregarded all its programmes for several weeks past, and nothing but purely political measures can be held to be probable subjects

of debate during the remainder of the session. The daily sessions of the House of Representatives will probably be short, and little business of interest is likely to be transacted by that body during the present week. The general deficiency appropriation bill, now in conference, is expected to reach the House Tuesday

### er Wednesday. THE WAR ON WOMEN.

The Democratic Policy to Reorganize Government Offices for Partisan Purposes.

Washington Special to Commercial Gazette. Secretary Endicott's order against women and children, published here this morning, has made even more talk than the Vilas secret circular. telling members of Congress how they could secure the removal of Republican postmasters in spite of the President's civil-service proclamstion. Endicott has passed here for an aristocratic gentleman, who held himself above practical Democratic politics, and who prided himself mainly upon the declaration, which the family lost no opportunity to announce, that none of their race had ever engaged in trade. Therefore, great was the astonishment when it was found that before he had been in the Cabinet ten months he had directed the removal of half the women and children in the arsenais of the country where they were classed as Republicans. There is a general feeling of shame among army officers to-day in consequence of the publication of this circular. General Benet himself, when he found ache, and indigestion are cured by Hood's Sar- it was to be printed, felt called upon in justice Thirty cars were wrecked, entailing a less of I to his own reputation, to explain that the circu- 1 \$15,000.

CURRENT CAMPAIGN TOPICS lar had been issued at the instance of Secretary

One case illustrating the working of the order has been reported here: A soldier's widow at Rock Island, Ill., a woman whose busband fell on the battle-field, has three daughters who were employed in the United States arsenal at that place. They were suddenly dismissed, without any cause being assigned, and other persons were employed in their places. At last, after many efforts, the mother ascertained mat her daughters had been dismissed because their sympathies were with the Republican party, while the persons employed in their places sympathized with the Democratio party. The officer explained that he was acting under direct orders from the War Department, which allowed him no discretion in the matter. It is asserted, and with truth, in all probability, that a great many other persons have been dis-missed on the same ground and Democrats employed in their places under this heartless order

from the Secretary of War.
It is no wonder that a man who is as dead to all patriotic septiments, as this order about soldiers' widows and orphace shows him to be, sees nothing worthy of his attention in the butchering of the war records which is going on under his auspices. It is probably the first time that a Cabinet officer ever undertook political warfare on women and children. It will be the fault of the veterans if it is not the last

### MINOR MATTERS.

Reasons That Induce Men to Seek Positions That Look Unremunerative.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Washington, Sept. 30 .- During the past wask I met a Western Democrat who lamented sersly that he was unable to procure an Indian agency or a special agency of the Interior Department, which would place him in charge of the inspection of timber on Indian lands. The gentlemen was a successful merchant, and being surprised at hearing his lamentations on account of his inability to leave his regular business and go into the federal service on a small salary, I asked him if there was much profit at-

tached to the position, and he said: "Lots of money. I have a friend who is? an Indian agent out on the Pacific slope. His salary is very small, but he makes 'great gobs' of monay. He speculates in real estate and favors contractors for timber, cattle, pasture, etc. I could put my finger on a dozen special agencies in the Interior Department which have salaries of less than \$2,000 a year that I would rather have than 20,000 a year. There is big money, my boy, in this contract business; and there is bigger money yet in having the inside track on real estate speculation. Some of these agents quistly work in the interest of rail and and land companies, and in return they get polaters as to where roads are to run and towns are to be built, and other improvements made which enhance the value of real estate. There are plenty of people who want to stand in with men of that character, and they furnish them all the money they want to buy real estate with, and the profits are divided."

A scheme of this character was developed in Wisconsin less than a year ago, and it led to an investigation by one of the Senate committees. The result of it was that the agent was requested to regign. The agent held on to the place, however, about six months before it was officially announced at the Interior Department that he had departed from official life. It is intimated that he has yet a strong tie to his place, and there are prominent officials in the departments here who are behind him in his timber and real estate speculations.

Col. N. R. Ruckle. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- To-day's Capital says: "Col. Nicholas R. Ruckle, of the National Guard of Indiana, spent a few days in the city last week. He is an active Mason, and was accompanied by the following eminent members of the fraternity of his State: Wm. H. Smythe, of Indianapolis, Grand Secretary; James B. Safford, of Columbus, and Mortimer Nye, of La-Porta. Col. Ruckle, though yet a young man, is the senior officer of the National Guard of Indisnation which organization he takes a deep interes fine most a brilliant reger à l'es faire seif hired a substitute and a man who went to the a us a soffier during the late war. From April, 1861, when he enlisted, until the close of the war, he was continuously at the front, participating to all of the many campaigns and engagements in which his command took part. And it is pleasing to know that his devotion to duty was remembered. In February, 1855. while commanding his old company, Gov. Morton precented him with a Coloner's commission in recognition of his gallant and meritorious services. In driving through Georgetown he recoguized the route taken by his old regiment one evening near the end of July, 1864, when in pursurt of Gen. Jubal A. Early.'

Democratic Prospect in Nebraska.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WARHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- One of the oldest and shrewdest correspondents of the Cincinnati Enquirer has just returned from Omaha and other points of Nebraska. He also visited two or three points in Iowa and Minnesota. When asked what he thought of the efforts of Congressman McShane to secure the election of a majority of the Nebraska Legislature for the Democratic ticket, he said: "It is almost ridiculous. I was in Nebraska several days, and only saw three Democrats, two of them my cousins in Crets, and the third, Mr. McShane. The tariff alone will make the farmers almost solid for the Republican ticket. I talked to a lot of them, and wherever I found one in favor of the Mills bill he said that it was because be was in favor of free trade, and free trade would give

## The Coming Knights Templars Conclave.

special to tue indianapolis Journal Washington, Sept. 30 .- The next trieunial conclave of the Knights Templare of the United States, which is to be held in this city about the 1st of October next year, promises to be largely attended. The gentlemen who have charge of the arrangements here estimate that at least 50,000 Sir Kuights will parade on the occasion. This would indicate a large crowd, the size of which will task the capacity of the hotels and boarding-houses. Already most of the available space at the principal hotels has been reserved. During the past week quarters were secured at the National Hotel for Raper Commandery, of Indianapolis. This is one of the crack commanderies of the country. It carried off first honors in drilling at the St. Louis conclave, two

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 .- Col. James W. Siler, of Hendricks county, late United States consul to Cape Tewn, Africa, is in the city arranging to go to the Hoosier State, where he will take the stump for Harrison and Morton. Col. Siler is an expert on international questions, and he says that the way in which this administration has conducted its foreign relations is enough to turn all true Americans against it. He was in the consular service for seventeen years, and has just arrived from his station at Cape Town. Mrs. McDonald, wife of Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, who has been spending the summer at Deer Park, is now in the city, and is the guest of her brother, Mr. Frank B. Farnsworth and family, 1603 Sixteenth street northwest.

Mormons Moving on Mexico. Et Paso, Tex., Sept. 30.—The movement of the Mormons toward Mexico is assuming a definite shape and larger proportions. Recently dispatches have been published to the effect that the Mexican government has granted a concession of 10,000,000 acres of land to the Mormons and they had purchased 7,000 square miles of Zuci Indian land in Mexico. There is no foundation whatever for such statements. Every foot of land obtained by the Mormons in Mexico so far has been by purchase from private owners, and the government would, no doubt, utterly refuse to make them a concession of land. The Zuni Indians we in New Mexico, and not old Mexico, and dannot now dispose of a single acre of their reservation. The facts are that the Mormons have quietly bought from private owners large bodies of agricultural lands in northern Conhushus, principally in the valley of the Casas Grands river, and that they are negotiating for more. Several flourishing villages exist in that neighborhood already, the principal one being cailed Porfirio Diaz. These colonists are the precursors of greater bodies in the future, and are very quiet and unobtrusive.

Fatal Railway Wreck. POCATELLO. I. T. Sept. 20.—A train on the Oregon line was derailed by running into a herd of cattle near here Friday night. The following were killed: Daniel Hill, engineer; J. Leonard, fireman; Charles Walton, brakeman; two un-

Hon. James G. Blaine Addresses a Vast Throng of New York Republicans.

He Compliments Gen. Harrison in the Righest Terms, and Discusses the Tariff in His Usual Clear and Convincing Style.

Reasons That Prompted Howard Briggs to Renounce the Democratic Party.

Republican Speakers Address Large Crowds in Various Parts of the State, and the Canyass Progresses Satisfactorily.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

He Compliments Gen, Harrison and Proceeds to Discuss the Tariff Question.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 .- To-night the Polo grounds were packed by a dense mass of people to listen to Republican speakers, the chief of whom was Hon. James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine was received with great enthusiasm, and in sub-

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens-General Harrison has the agreeable faculty of condensing the whole argument within the dimensions of a proverb. It is the faculty which was the striking feature in Benjamin Franklin's mode of service. I have given the best years reasoning, and Mr. Lincoln possessed it in a of my life lacks a clearly defined policy on the of a proverb. It is the faculty which was the very marked degree. Never was a happier argument more felicitously stated than when Gen. Harrison said that free-traders were studying maxime instead of markets. In a single phrase he exhibited the fallacy and the weakness of their whole argument. They speak of theory, they reject practice, and in a word I wish to speak to-night of the history of the tariff in this country. From the first of the government to this hour one great lesson has been taught. It It was increased by twelve separate enactments up to the war of 1812, it was doubled in the war of 1812, and up to that time there was not any difference in this country. All parties-Democrats and Republicans alike-all were in favor of tariff. The division came first on the act of 1816, after the war. Then there happened exactly what Mr. Cleveland threatened this country with, the abolition of the tariff and disaster to the country, and from that time to 1824 was the worst period that this country had ever seen, and in 1824 the first beavily decided protective tariff was passed, and if there are any Democrats within sound of my voice, I beg them to listen while I state who voted for

"In the first place, a Senator from Tennesses

named Andrew Jackson; in the next place, a

Senator from New York named Martin Van

Buren; in the next place, a Representative from

Pennsylvania named James Buchanan-three men who were afterward Democratic Presidents of the United States voted for that bill. And, besides them, a Senator from Ken-Richard M. Johnson, after-Vice-president of the United States with Van Buren. And besides these the great host of the Democratic party supported that measure, and, four years later, when they made the tariff still higher, the men whom I have mentioned who were still in the Senate and the House repeated that vote. And in addition to those I have named, Silas Wright, a Senator from New York, and the ablest man that the Democrate of New York ever sent to the national capital, declared that tariff brought unlimited prosperity to the country. It was going on from good to belter, and from better to best, when just at the time there came athwart the national sky the influence that guides the Democratic party to-day, Mr. Calnoen, who had started as A protectionist, and to Martin Van Buren; and just then and there began that influence that broke down the protective tariff. Mr. Calheun found that they could not have free labor in the South with slave labor, and therefore they could not have manufactories in the South, and therefore they were not in favor with the tariff, and from that hour, dating from 1828 to 1833, the Democratic party in this country was changed. And it had then and there established two corner-stones. the advocacy of the extension of slavery and ree trade. Those were the two great leading inspirations that guided that party. And in breaking down the tariff of 1823 and 1824 they established the free-trade tariff of 1833. Then 1816, came the financial crisis of 1837, and the country was again prostrated. How was it re lieved? By the protective tariff of 1842. It had been thrown into such a prostrate degree of depression -I might almost say ruin-that everywhere men were out of work, and were glad to get it at twenty-five cents a day under the administration of Martin Van Buren, the Demoerat from the State of New York. That was relieved by the election of William Henry Harrison |cheers | and his election gave us the tariff of 1842. Well, that lifted the country, and when the Democrats nominated Polk against Henry Clay, in 1844, he was compelled (the Democratic candidate) to write in bad faith. and with no intention of keeping it, that he was in favor of a certain degree of protection, and Mr. Polk installed. And then, despite the pledge of the Democratic party, they broke

who was elected as a personal hostage that protection should be sustained. They broke it down without even so much as one Democratic blush. There was not immediate disaster, and you will hear the Democrats all through this country in the tariff argument cite the tariff of 1846 as the proof that a low revenue tariff serves the interest of the country better than a protective tariff. My friends, when the tariff of 1842 went into effect the Mexican war immediately broke out and it cost \$150,000,000. The Irish famines came in and called for enormous shipments of breadstuffs. The revolutions of 1848 in Europe cocurred, and the result was that by a reverse action prosperity was made in the United States, and before these revolutions had passed we made the discovery of gold in California. The panie of 1857 prostrated all the great interests of the country. Mr. Buchapan was compelled to say in his message to Congress in December of that year that with all the natural resources in our hands, yet our manufactories were prostrated. enterprises were dead and the laboring men of the co .ntry were without work and in great distress. That never was cured until the protective tariff came into being again, caused by Abe Lintime to this we have had a protective tariff. Since 1860 this country has had the blessing of a ancient or modern history, on this hemisphere, or any other continent, or in the isles of the sea, a country that for twenty-eight years has been as prosperous as the United States of America [cheers], and now Mr. Cleveland, following the precedent of the Democratic Presidents that have the voters of the United States shall aid him in destroying the protective tariff now. And the question is submitted to you, the voters of the United States; to you, voters of New York -to you voters of New York especially-to say to Mr. Cleveland that after all his administration he has not the power to destroy the protective tariff. [Cheers]. Now, my friends, I am running very hastily over a century's history of the tariff, and I can say without fear of contradiction by anyone that these things lead us to the indisputable conclusion, first, that there has never been a protective tariff in this country that did not bring prosperity; second, that the protective tariff has never been broken down without bringing adversity with it; and third, that there has never been since Mr. Calhoun gave the South the lead to the Democratic party, nearly sixty years ago, a Democratic administration put in power that did not try to break down the protective tariff.

down the protective tariff of '42; they broke it down by the casting vote of George M. Dallas,

"Mr. Cleveland denied when he ran in 1884 that the protective tariff was an issue, and the Democrats of New York and elsewhere pledged the American people, Mr. Samuel J. Randall honorably and faithfully pledged the American people, that the advent of the Democratic party should not in the least affect the tariff. That pledge was given four years ago, and now, in the year of Christ, 1888, you see how that pledge has been kept; for the American people are to-day in a struggle-one that will be decisive for the next twenty-five years. They are in a struggle whether we shall surrenderour protection and put this country on the basis of known men who were riding on a box car. sharp competition from Europe, or whether we having taxed his butter to the extent of millions shall maintain the same system that has of dollars yearly, for which there is neither a wrought so powerfully in aid of the prosperity necessity nor a justice. After having voted the

of every man of the land; and that question, fellow-citizens, is submitted to you.
"On my return from Europe I landed in this city a month ago. I had the pleasure of making a brief speech then, and I said to the mighty host of laboring men in this country, our waveworkers, that the decision of this question was with them. They can destroy the tariff by their votes or they can maintain protection by their votes. [Cheers.] It is for you to say. It should be a light and a guide to teach you the lesson, the great lesson, that if you do not maintain your own ground no one else will maintain it for you. The ballot is in your hands. It may be wielded for your destruction, or it may be wielded for your protection and safety."

### HOWARD BRIGGS.

He Speaks at Greencastle and Gives Reasons for Renouncing Democracy. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Sept. 29 .- Howard Briggs, the well-known Democratic editor, and a member of the State Benevolent Boards, in a speech delivered here to-night declared himself in favor of the election of Harrison and Morton. After giving his reasons for changing his political faith, he proceeded to discuss the tariff question in a manner that brought out frequent applause from the large audience. On this subject he

"A word now upon the tariff. I regard the question as practically settled on the basis of protection to American industry. The Republican position on that question admits of no doubt, while their opponents lack either the courage or disposition to propose a departure from it. The only question for the voter to determine is which is the best protection party of the two. The Republicans do not ask to be taken on trust. Is there a Democrat in this house to-night who is able to define the position of his party on this question? I say it more in sorrow than in anger, but candor compels question of revenue reform. The New York Sun, which supports President Cleveland, and which ought to be accepted as high Democratic authority, has lately indulged in an open confession, which is said to be good for the soul." It says, 'the Democratic party is not a free-trade party; it is not a protection party; it is simply the Democratic party.' [Laughter.] The declaration is as true as the definition is lucid. It reminds me of the Kentuckian who trality during the war by declaring that 'he wasn't a Union man, and he wasn't a confederate-he was just nothin' and d-d little of that.' [Tumultuous applause.] Therein is the weakness of the Democratic position on this question. It is masquerading either as a protection or freetrade party, or else, like the Kentuckian, 'it is just nothing, and d-d little of that.' newed and long-continued applause.] question for every honest voter to consider is, can such a party be trusted with the administration of public affairs!

"I have said that the Democratic party is without a distinctive policy on this question. In 1880 they declared in favor of 'tariff for revenue only,' Gen. Hancock was no sooner defeated than his political friends made haste to ascribe his defeat to that one little word 'only.' In 1884 they constructed a platform that was susceptible of a double construction, which they themsolves now admit by undertaking to define it in the platform recently adopted at St. Louis. The second declaration is quite as satisfactory as the first. It is like the President's letter of acceptance, which was but a rehash of his message to Congress. The darkey's reply to the hotel guest serves as an apt illustration of the very intelligible utterances of the party on the issues of the day, 'Is that the second dinner bell? asked the guest. 'No, sah, dar is no second bell. Dat was de second ringing ob de first bell.' [Laughter.]

"The fact is, fellow-citizens, the Democratic party has exhibited a total incapcity to deal with this great question. It has had control of the popular branch of Congress, where all revenue measures must originate, for nearly one half the time that has elapsed since the close of the civil war. Counting this Congress, the Democratic part has for twelve years out of the fourteen had a substantial majority in the House, sometimes as high as from fifty to found his way to the presidency parred by his seventy-five majority. It has all the while dequarrel with Jackson, and Jackson's favoritism | nonneed the tariff, and yet has not until the present session developed usity and strength enough to send a bill to the Senate.

"Four times since the close of our civil war has the tariff been revised, and each time it was the work of the Republican majority in control of the House. The Republicans had both houses of the Forty-seventy Congress, though by a bair's breadth; yet they passed the tariff of 1883, revising and cutting down the rates. In their national convention of 1884 the party declared that the tariff still needed revision. The case is worse now, for the surplus revorue is enormous and is growing yearly. A Republican tariff commission, appointed by President Arthur, and nearly all of whom were protectionagain, just as it had been under the low tariff of lists, reported in favor of a 25-peacent, reduction, and yet a Democratic House, with a majority of over sixty at its back, and with a largely-in-creased surplus as a stimulus to duty, proved recreant to the people who had invested it with their confidence. In the light of such a record, it will not do to say that the Democratic party is for tariff reform. Henry Watterson, Frank Hurd and Henry George assure us, however, that the party is 'headed in the direction of free trade.' It is like the toper who was seen supporting bimself against a church and when asked if he belonged to it, replied that he "leaned that way." [Laughter.] The party those confiding reformers are allied with is 'seeking by indirection to find direction out.'

"I have said, fellow-citizens, and I repeat it, that the Democratic party is based on negations on that had faith expressed in what was known | only. It would be false to itself if it did not as the Kane letter, Mr. Clay was defeated and oppose every measure of reform demanded by a progressive civilization and enlightened humanuy. It has been on both sides of every question-generally on the wrong side, and rarely on the right side long at a time. It was against the war for the Union. It was against the abolition of slavery. It was against the emancipation proclamation. It was against the enfranchisement of the freedman. It was against the issue of greenbacks and did everything in its power to discredit them. It was, that is being waged from the lakes to the gulf | and is to-day, against civil-service reform, and out of mercy to the author of it made haste to send him to a foreign court, lest Barnom should secure him for his mussum of enriosities. It is like the shipwrecked Hibernian who managed to reach a friendly shore, and as he climbed the bank inquired of his rescuer, 'Have ye a government here? 'Yes, we've got a government.'
'Well, then, I'm ag'in it.' [Laughter.] So it is with the Demecatic party. The bare suggestion of a reform is alone sufficient to provoke its chronic hostility.

"I object to the Mills bill because it is in the interest of the monopolies, is sectional in character, and discriminates against the agricultural class. The declaration of a venerable Democrat. who stands high in the councils of his party, and for whose learning and acumen I have the highest respect, is so pertinent in this connection that I trust I violate no confidence in repeating it. I expressed to him my belief that the party had sold itself to the trusts and mocoin's election in 1860 [cheers], and from that | nopolies. Listen to his reply: 'Having granted protection to New England,' said he, 'we must now protect the South' The concessions to the protective tariff, and there has never been, in | rice and sugar trusts show the peculiar nature of the favoritism in that direction. Protection for rice and sugar, but free trade in wool! The trusts must wax strong even though the lambkins go bare. The very spectons plea by which this discrimination is justified is not unlike the sheep thief who was caught with the carcass on broken down the protective tariff before, asks that I his back. 'What did you kill that sheep for ! demand the owner. 'I will kill anybody's sheep that bites me as I pass along the road.' Laughter.

"I have said that the Democratic party is a party of mere negation; It is also a party of false pretense. It cries down with monopoly taxes' after making itself solid with the trusts that extort them. It professes a desire to reduce the surplus with the act of its President in pocketing a reduction bill yet fresh in the memory of the people. It poses as the friend of the soldier after having stubbornly refused to pass a measure for his benefit. Its candidate for President committed himself in favor of the one-term principle, and then gave his check for ten thousand dollars to seenre his re-election. It professes friendship for civil-service reform, and then exacts contributions from an army of office-holders in plain violation of its letter and spirit. It proclaims its hostility to national banks after placing two national bankers at the head of the Treasury Department. It reduces the surplus in the treasury by loaning it to the banks instead of applying it to the liquidation of the public debt. It promises tariff reduction to the people, and then puts a notorious protectionist at the head of the committee on appropriations where he can most effectually kill it. It promised to relieve the people's burdens, but has expended more money since its accession to power than was expended by the preceding administration during the same period of time It promised to reform the civil sergies, but has multiplied offices for the reward of partisan servants. It poses as the poor man's friend after